MONARCH GROCERY CO

84 East Washington St. TELEPHONE 1453.

Mail orders receive prompt attention. The Monarch carries the largest stock of the best goods in this city and sells at the LOWEST prices. Gives full weight and measure, and guarantees everything perfect, or cheerfally refunds your money. What more do you want? Nothing. This makes safe trading.

Here is another cut in prices:

8c 2-pound package Friends' Oats. 8c 2-pound package Wheat Flakes (warranted.)

5c 1-pound package Corn Starch. 4 1-2c

Pound fresh erisp Crackers. 75c Bushel fancy Michigan Pointoes.

7 1-2c Pound Armour's Sugar-cured Cali-fornia Hams. 15c doz. Sweet juley Oranges. 15c doz.

is without any question the best Coffee in the city, per pound.....35e Fresh ment—only the best that can be procured and lowest possible prices for the quality. Fresh dressed poultry every day.

MONARCH GROCERY COMPANY

JUST his

Luck

ne people insist that there's nothing in luck, d laugh the idea to scorn; ey say they have never had one little bit luck since the day they were

Now one of these scoffers I met With a new pair of shoes in his

His step was erect, and the smile indeed, most happy and said he was tickled to death

have got pair to have suited him onehalf as well. had bought 'em of Geo. J.

He was headed, he said, for some en with this happy thought he

hey say that Marott sells the very best choos, I guess I'll just try him for luck." 26 and 28 E. Wash, street.

BIG 4 ROUTE Department of Indiana G. A. R. Encampment

At MUNCIE.

MARCH 26, 27 and 28. \$1.65 For the Round Trip \$1.65

Corresponding rates from all points in In-diana. Tickets good going March 25, 28 and 27 and good to return until March 29, inclusive.

Special trains will leave Indianapolis as follows: Department headquarters train, accompanied by the Knightstown Soldiers' Home Band, will leave Indianapolis Tuesday. March 26, at 11:50 a. m., stop at all stations and reach Muncie at 2:10 p. m. This train will connect at Anderson with Michigan division trains in both directions.

On account of the grand parada a special Michigan division trains in both directions.
On account of the grand parade a special excursion train will leave Indianapolis at 7:15 a.m. Wednesday, March 27, stop at all stations and reach Muncie at 9:15 a.m. Returning, this train will leave Muncie at 7 p. m., March 27, and reach Indianapolis about 9:30 p. m. The department headquarters train will leave Muncie at 12 noon Friday, March 29. For tickets and full information call at Big Four ticket office, No. 1 East Washington street, 38 Jackson place, Massachusetts avenue and Union Station.

H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

Best Line To CINCINNATI

DAYTON, TOLEDO AND DETROIT. No. 35 Cincinnati Vestibuie, daily. 3:40 am
No. 51 Cincinnati Vestibuie, daily. 8:00 am
No. 57 Cin., Dayton, Toledo and Detroit Ex.
press, daily, except Sunday. 10:50 am
No. 33 Cin. and bayton Vestibule, daily. 4:00 pm
No. 39 Cin., Dayton, Toledo and Detroit Ex.
press, daily, except Sunday. 6:30 pm
ARRIVE INDIANAPOLIS.
No. 36, 12:30 am; No. 39, 9:15 am; No. 30

No. 36, 12:30 am; No. 32, 0:15 am; No. 30, 11:45 am; No. 38, 7:30 pm; No. 34, 10:55 pm.

For further information call at No. 2 West Washington street, Union Station or No. 134 South Illinois street.

I. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A.

MONON ROUTE

domeville, New Albany & Chicago Ry. Co.)

CHICAGO SHORT LINE

LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS.

No. 30-Chicago Limited, Pullman Vestibuled Coaches, Parlor and Dining Cars, Chicago Night Express, Pullman Chicago Night Express, Pullman buled Coaches and Sicepors, daily 12:35 a. m. 7:40 a. m.

ABRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS No. 33—Vestibule, daily. 3:55 p. m.
No. 35—Vestibule, daily 3:25 a. m.
No. 9—Monon Accommodation, daily,
except Sunday. 11:20 a. m. 3:55 p. m. 3:25 a. m. Pullman Vestibule Sleeper for Chicago stands at sest end Union Station, and can be taken at 8:30 p

For further information call at Ticket Office. No. "West Washington street, Union Station and Massachusetts avenue. I. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A.

Insurance Co

ROBT. MARTINDALE & CO. 84 E. Market Street.

WAGON WHEAT 54º

ACME MILLING COMPANY,

352 West Washington street.

A New Department At THE WHEN.

Ladies' Shirt Waists

Sensible, simple, pretty aids to woman's comfort. The finest line in Indianapolis now opened. New throughout. Fresh and dainty as flowers of spring. The crowning efforts of the best waist makers, among them the Star, conceded to be the leading fine shirt waist made. We show them in Oxford Cloths, Madras, Percales, Prints, etc.

Ladies, you are cordially asked to look at them, see how they are made, and what they are made of. We know you will agree with us in what we say about them.

THE WHEN

Drs. Coughlin & Wilson, Dentists Expert Crown and Bridge Workers. Fine Artificial Teeth. Painless Extracting with Cocaine, Gas or Vitalized Air. Ladies' entrance (ground floor), Deni-son Hotel.

NEW PROMISED LAND

MANY NORTHERN FARMERS SEEK-ING HOMES IN THE SOUTH.

Reports Received by a Baltimore Magazine Regarding the Exodus to the Sunny Clime.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 20 .- The Southern States Magazine, of Baltimore, has recently had reports from a number of realestate agents in different parts of the South. These reports show that the southward movement of population is very great. One firm in Atlanta has sold in ninety days an aggregate of 2,740 acres of farm property for \$30,000. The same firm has an order for a tract of 50,000 to 100,000 acres for colonies of Swedes and similar orders from Nebraska, Pennsylvania and Ohio for smaller tracts, for colonization. A Memphis firm has sold since Sept. 1, 21,625 acres of farm lands in Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisianna for \$195,350, the purchasers of which were in part from Iowa, Dakota, ate occupancy and cultivation. A Chattanooga firm reports having sold in the last twelve months, thirty farms, aggregating 4,300 acres, to Northerners. A company in western North Carolina reports the sale of a 5,000-acre tract and a number of farms. An agency at Lynchburg, Va., sold 9,187 acres of farms to Northern farmers in 1894. An agent at Columbia, S. C., has sold several large farms since Jan. 1, including one of 1,280 acres to New Yorkers. An agent at Cambridge, Md., settled in 1894 twenty families of Germans from the West and says that many others have come in and rented farms with the privilege of buying. In Haroldson county, Georgia, over 3,000 acres have been bought in small tracts for orchards and vineyards by over two hundred persons from other States. At Centreville, Miss., twenty-two farms were sold to buyers from Illinois, Kansas and Pennsylvania. A correspondent at Gillette, Ark., says that over one hundred families settled in that county in 1894, and that a large number has come in since.

large number has come in since.

A real-estate agent at Pocomoke City,
Md., writes: "I have never known the
demand for farm lands in this section so demand for farm lands in this section so great as at present. During the year which has just closed I sold about fifty farms." An agent at Little Rock, Ark., says: "In the last six months fifty families have settled in one county in this State. They are principally homeseekers, who have settled as farmers." Another letter says: "The stream of homeseekers from other States to this section has within the past year attained a magnitude undreamed of year attained a magnitude undreamed of before. Few yet realize the magnitude of the exodus from the Northwest. Many families from the West are very poor—al-most wholly devoid of means—but others are coming very well provided with money, and many of our best farms are being bought for cash."

In a letter from Crowley, La., it is said:
"Within the last three or four months our
office has been crowded with homeseekers
and settlers. The great business here has
been rice growing, and for the last two been rice growing, and for the last two or three years years farmers have been able in most cases to pay for their lands out of the first crop. We are beginning now to diversify our products. This parish will probably plant more oats this year than the whole State has done for many years before. A larger area will also be planted in corn than formerly. The growing of fruits, such as peaches, pears, figs, plums, etc., is also coming more and more into prominence. This is a magnificent county for all fruits of this sort. Cultivation of small fruits and vegetables is also extending rapidly."

A wealthy financial house in Memphis writes as follows: "The members of this firm came to the South in 1882, from Indiana, largely as a result of the interest which the Atlanta exposition caused. We are glad the Atlanta exposition caused. We are glad to find that men from the North are at last coming to realize the undoubted advantages which the South presents. The normal trend of immigration for many years should have been South and we have no doubt that the natural advantages of the South would have made it so but for slavery and feeling aroused by the war. Among Southern men of our acquaintance there is but one feeling in regard to this immigration. It is welcomed with a strength which it would, perhaps, be difficult for the immigrants themselves to understand."

AN EMBEZZLER'S CONFESSION.

Informed Banker Morgan of His "Mistake" After Suffering Torments.

NEW YORK, March 20 .- Barry Mines, of Port Richmond, S. I., is under arrest on a charge of having stolen several thousand dollars from the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. He was in the employ of the firm. It is said his stealings will reach

Mines, who is married, is a nephew of John F. Mines, the writer, who is now dead. To a reporter, who asked him when his peculations began, he replied slowly: "It was five years ago when I made the

"Did you expect to make it good?" "Oh, yes, but it's the same story-unfor-unate speculation, you know." "And so this money has been owing over five years?"

"Yes," he said, "and the strain on me was awful. It was a perfect hell, I can tell you. I carried it for five years and then I decided to tell Mr. Morgan all about it. My

family knew nothing about it until this mcrning, when I sent word to my mother. I am afraid the shock will kill her. She is "Will the amount of the defalcation be "Oh, yes, I think my family will repay it.
Of course it's a mere bagatelle to Mr. Morgan." Mines said that he could easily have got away had he wanted to, but that he

preferred to give himself up, Indicted for Manslaughter. NEW YORK, March 29.—The grand jury has returned indictments for manslaughter in the second degree against William F. Tennon, owner of the building at No. 159 Orchard street, which collapsed on March 1 and killed five men. Indictments were also returned against Contractors Glave and Comes and District Inspector Timeshy. ones and District Inspector Timothy

Detective Shot by a Robber. DENVER, Col., March 20.—Pat Crowe, the famous train robber, jail breaker and diamend thief, shot and fatally wounded detective Al Moore last night and made his escape. The officers, with detective Con-

nors, had located Crowe and two companions in a room at No. 1920 Lawrence street. They wanted the men for several burglaries in the city. The arrest was made and the three prisoners had been handcuffed together. On the way to the patrol box Crowe slipped his handcuffs, and drawing a revolver from his belt, began firing at the officers. The fire was returned and Crowe was slightly injured. Moore was struck in the groin and cannot live. Crowe is known almost the country over. One of his crimes was the robbery of a train at Ottumwa, Ia.

WILL KNOW THEIR FATE SOON.

Cases of the Buffalo Footpads Given to the Jury Yesterday.

BUFFALO, March 20 .- The fate of Clarence and Sadie Robinson, the footpads who are charged with murdering Montgomery Gibbs, now rests with the jury. At the opening of court this morning the defense moved for dismissal. Upon this being denied the defense submitted their case without argument or evidence. The district attorney immediately began summing up. He traced the movements of the Robinsons, step by step; and brought the murder to their door by their own confessions. He their door by their own confessions. He closed his address to the jury shortly before noon. Judge Hatch then arose to charge the jury. The charge was very long and circumstantial, occupying nearly two hours in delivery. During the delivery of the charge Sadie and Clarence held each other's hands very affectionately. The judge finished his charge at 1:20 and the jury was instructed to retire. At 9:15 p. m. court adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, the jury not having reached a decision. It is understood a decision has been practically agreed on as to Clarence Robinson, and that the disagreement is in

ACCUSED OF MURDER

TWENTY-EIGHT LEVEE RIOTERS IN-DICTED AT NEW ORLEANS.

At Once Arrested and Placed in Jail-No Money to Pay Louisiana Militia-Other Labor News.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20 .- The grand jury came into the Criminal District Court and after the usual formalities the foreman presented fifteen indictments charging twenty-eight men with murder on last Tuesday morning in the levee troubles. True bills charging murder were presented against the following: George, alias "Whisky" Doyle, Henry Haddy, John Murphy, W. Maher, J. D. Williams, Thomas Ryan, John Pendergast, Willlam Nelson, Dave Williams, James, "Red" Hawkins, Thomas, alias "Stuttering" Fay, Jim Ferriera, Robert Kehoe, Nemin, alias "Meyer" Lightly, Joe Casey, James O'Brien, Martin Owens, Ed McCue, for the murder of John Payne, Toney Dowd, Phil Quarle and Tom Pendergast for the murder of Henry James, Morris Mitchel, Fred Lopez and Leonard Mallard. Robert Brooks, Phil Mahoney and Nemin Lightly for the murder of Leonard Mallard, Fred Lopez, Morris Mitchell and Henry James. William Gallicie, Dave Burke and John alias 'Red' Cutlen for the mur-der of John Payne. John Furness, alias der of John Payne. John Furness, alias "Dago," Tom Devlin, alias Tom, "the Devil," and Jack Bowen for the murder of John Payne, These men were all arrested at various times during the troubles and committed for trial by the police justices.

All the indictments contain the clause "and other persons whose names are as yet unknown to the grand jurors, being workmen and laborers in the occupation of rolling, placing and stowing compressed cotton on board of vessels at the port of New Orleans." Most of the men indicted have been under surveillance for several developed the season water to locate days and it was an easy mater to locate them as soon as the capiases were issued. Ten or twelve surrendered at once on learning of the indictments, a few more were in jail waiting a preliminary hearing and the remainder were arrested by the sheriff's deputies, reinforced by detectives.

The difficulties which beset the Governor in handling the troubles have been further

complicated by a strong intimation from the merchants that no further funds will be conmerchants that no further funds will be contributed by them for the support of the troops. They say that more decided measures should have been adopted in dealing with the rioters and the trouble should have been finally quieted some days ago. The Governor is in consultation with his advisors, striving to find means to provide for the support of the troops, the State militia fund being inadequate for the purpose.

The situation along the river front remains the same. The militia is still on duty. In some instances white and colored men are working together. This is notably so on one of the vessels on the other side of the river.

Proposed Workhouse Club.

CLEVELAND, O., March 20 .- A handful of socialistic and populistic reformers has begun the formation of a workhouse club, The idea is to obtain one thousand members, all of them unemployed workmen, and begin operations at the opening of out-ofdoor work in the spring. It is declared that they will first march in a body to the City Hall and demand of the director of public works that he give them employment. If he says he is not able to do so, which they anticipate, they propose marching in a body to the Police Court and asking the judge to send them to the workhouse, that they may have work, food, clothing and lodging. If the judge refuses they declare that they will deliberately viothey declare that they will deliberately violate some city ordinance in order to be arrested to be sent to the workhouse, I ably by tramping on the grass in the ably by tramping on the grass in the public square, or taking possession of a freight train. One of the men back of the scheme is Robert Bandlow, of the Central Labor Union, and recently its president. Mr. Bandlow declares that the idea will be carried out and says the purpose is to give the public a striking object lesson, showing that the city will not provide work for idle, starving men, unless they become law?

Wages to Be Reduced. HARRISBURG, Pa., March 20.-The Lochiel Rolling-mill Company Issued a notice to-day that a reduction of 10 per cent, will be made on April 1 in the wages of all its employes, 250 in number. Under this reduction the puddlers will get but

\$2.50 per ton. Alleged Victim of Rabies. NEW YORK, March 20.—S. A. Johnson, twenty-nine years old, and G. W. Johnson, seventeen years old, brothers, who live in Shelbyville, Ky., reached the Pasteur institute to-day to be treated. They were bitten, one on Feb. 15 and the other a day later by a bird dog belonging to the elder brother. The dog was bitten by another dog which was suffering from hydrophobia, a few days before. The dog which bit the

brothers died of hydrophobia two weeks later. The patients have shown no symptoms of hydrophobia up to the present time. This makes seven patients now at the institute. The boys who came from Florida last week have shown no symptoms of the disease and are apparently well and healthy. Since they have been in the institute, many persons have sent the boys clothing.

JUGGLED THE FIGURES.

Wheat Stock Estimates of the Government Statistician Criticised.

CHICAGO, March 20 .- The Orange Judd Farmer this week, in discussing wheat reserves and comparing its estimate of 154,-000,000 bushels with the government estinate of 75,000,000 bushels, will declare that the government estimate is without authority of law or statistical experience, and arbitrarily reduced the returns of his correspondents by from fifty to sixty million bushels. In proof of this it declares that its returns and the government returns its returns and the government returns come from the same class of people, subject to the same influences, and their figures of percentage of wheat on farms is but little more than hair that returned to this paper. The statistician of the Orange Judd Farmer was formerly assistant statistician of the Department of Agriculture, and is consequently familiar with the workings of that office. If this charge is true the government correspondents, the Farmer will say, must have reported 125,000,000 to 130,000,000 bushels in farmers hands March 1 instead of 75,000,000 bushels, as declared by the bureau.

NEW WHISKY TRUST

COMBINE OF ALL THE SPIRITS DIS-TILLING ASSOCIATIONS.

Agreement Between the Warring Interests of the East and West-What General McNulta Says.

CHICAGO, March 20 .- Negotiations were completed to-day which effect a combination of all the whisky interests in the country and practically assures the Spirits Distilling Association, of which Receiver McNulta, of the trust, is chairman, absolute control of the spirits output of the United States. There was, the receivers of the trust claim, but one large outstanding interest and that an Eastern concern with which a satisfactory settlement was reached. The executive committee of the Spirits Distilling Company was in session to-day and in communication with representatives of the Eastern concern, who were meeting in New York. At the conclusion of the meeting here General McNulta, as chairman, announced that a satisfactory settlement of differences had been completed and that only the official ratification of the opposing interests was necessary to settle the affair. This, the receivers claim, will effectually silence the opposition to the distilling association from Cincinnati and the East and places the whisky interests on a firm and paying basis. In an interview General McNulta said: "The Spirits Distilling Association is not a trust. There is no trust. We simply act as a conference of the distilling interests to prevent the enormous losses which have heretofore attended the manufacture of spirits. On the basis now reached the producers will receive a fixed profit of one-half of 1 cent net per proof gallon, and the price of whisky will follow that of grain. All this clamor against the 'trust' is inspired by stock gamblers who hope to make money by hearing the stock up and down. With that element eliminated the success of the receivership is assured, and I think I may say that it is already assured. The successful completion of the sured. The successful completion of the efforts to effect a settlement of the differences with the outstanding Eastern interest will assure an amicable adjustment of all the difficulties which have confronted the distilling association,"

Decision Against the Trust. CHICAGO, March 20 .- The -United States Circuit Court of Appeals handed down several decisions to-day. The most important case decided was that of the appeal of the Whisky Trust from a decision of Judge Grosscup giving Gottschalk & Co., agents of the trust, a judgment for \$37,112. Gottschalk & Co. sued in the lower court to recover that amount of rebates, which it is claimed the trust refused to pay on the ground that the agents had handled other spirits than those manufactured by the trust. The case, which was known as the rebate certificate case, attracted much at-tention in the lower court. The decision of

the lower court was affirmed. New Distilling Company. NEW YORK, March 20 .- Articles of incorporation were filed at the county clerk's office to-day by the Dealers' Distilling and Distributing Company, with a capital of \$100,000. In connection with the handling of spirits, it proposes to do the buying, sell-ing and delivering of the distilleries. Its directors are Julius Marcus, Leopold Walsch, Robert P. Buchanan and Luther W. Emer-

SHOT BY A BURGLAR.

A Young Man Who Wouldn't Keep Still Wounded by Robbers.

OBERLIN, O., March 20,-This evening, at about half-past 8 o'clock, Morton Waite, son of George W. Waite, superintendent of the public schools, was shot by a burglar. It seems that the young man heard a noise in the kitchen, and on entering it he found four men there bent on robbing the house. One of them presented a pistol to the young man's breast and told him to keep still. With a quick movement he pushed the pistol downward and it was discharged. After shooting young Waite the burglar threw his weapon at him, striking him over the eye, inflicting a severe cut and knocking him down. The burglars then ran out of the house. The injured man's wounds, though very painful, are not of a dangerous nature. When they made their escape the burglars took the Lake Shore train, No. 37, going west. Marshal Burge telegraphed going west. Marshal Burge telegraphed ahead to Norwalk to have them appre ture them all attempted to escape and one of the burglars was shot. The other three are at large. The affair has created great excitement here. When the authorities tried to

CAPTAIN BREWER'S ADVICE.

He Does Not Think Harvard Students Should Criticise the Faculty. CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 20.-Capt. A. H. Brewer, of the Harvard football team, to-day made public an open letter to Harvard students in relation to the action of the faculty at yesterday's meeting. He says: "Whether last evening's vote of the faculty is unwise or not is to be seen in future years. Whether they have really acted towards the prosperity of the college remains yet to be proven. For the present, at least, the deed is done, and, as we think, perhaps one of our most manly sports has been torn from us. But are we sports has been torn from us. But are we actually in a position to question the wisdom of this action? Is it not most disrespectful to the faculty if we tear to pieces their opinions and criticise them piecemeal, we, who are only graduates who have scarcely reached our twenties? Let it be for others to criticise. Let it be for those who justly believe themselves capable, but let us at least prove ourselves gentlemen, courteous and manly."

A Concher's Novel Suit. NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 20.-In the Superior Court, this afternoon, the suit of J. Hazelton Cook, lawyer-farmer, against Luston B. Morris, executor of the estate of Daniel Rand, millionaire, was begun. The plaintiff was a classmate of one Hollis T. Walker, a connection of Daniel Hand, who Walker, a connection of Daniel Hand, who died Dec. 18, 1891, leaving \$1,874,000 for education of Southern negroes and \$100,000 to Yale. Cook claims Daniel Hand offered him \$25,000 if he would coach Walker so that he could successfully pass the final examinations at the law school. Walker was graduated successfully from the institution. This agreement is, however, denied by the defense. After the impaneling of the jury the case was continued until to-morrow morning.

RESHAM'S REASON FOR DEMAND-ING MR. THURSTON'S RECALL.

n His Efforts to Aid the Annexation Movement, the Hawalian Minister Made Himself Obnoxions.

PRECEDENTS ARE NUMEROUS

MANY DIPLOMATES HAVE BEEN DE-CLARED PERSONA NON GRATA.

The Secretary of State's Action in the Present Case Probably Influenced by a Desire for Revenge.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, March 20 .- While it has not yet been officially annouced that Secreary Gresham has demanded the recall of Lorin A. Thurston, the Hawaiian minister to the United States, there is little doubt that such action has been taken by the Secretary of State, Mr. Thurston, virtually, has been persona non grata ever since his appointment as representative of the Pacific republic. He has been a warm advocate of annexation. This has not been in accord with the Cleveland-Gresham policy, which had for its aim the restoration of the monarchy, hence there was more or less friction between the administration and the minister. Mr. Thurston has been subjected to a great deal of newspaper interviewing-some of it at long range-and his utterances, real and coined, have not always been relished by Cleveland and Gresham. The fact that much of what the minister is credited with saying was true, only hurt the more and aroused resentment in the State Department. However, a candid consideration of diplomatic history and usage would seem to indicate there is no just ground for an adverse criticism of Secretary Gresham's demand. Mr. Thurston has made himself personally obnoxious to this administration. That is ample reason why Mr. Gresham should indicate to President Dole that Mr. anurston's usefulness as the Hawailan repesentative at Washington has ended. The Hawaiian government will promptly take this view and to-morrow's steamer from Honolulu will undoubtedly bring to Mr. Thurston his relief from his present post.

PLENTY OF PRECEDENTS. Precedents abound for Mr. Gresham's n, nowever drastic it may appear. A early as 1871 Secretary Hamilton Fish demanded the recall of the Russian minister, Catacazy, because of an article published by him in a New York journal. Mr. Fish went out of his way to justify his conduct by laying down the undisputed opinion that "Every government has the right to have the representative of another power an acceptable person, and no government has the right to expect of another the retention of a representative who indulges in personal abuse of the head of the government to which he is accredited." There is no occasion for any explanation when the government does not desire the presence of some objectionable person, and no government ever thinks of asking "for cause." When Austria refused to accept Judge Keiley, whom President Cleveland appointed minister to Vienna during his first administration, Mr. Cleveland never asked any questions, though it was perfectly understood that Austria's reason was found in the objection of the court circles to the religious faith of Judge Keiley's estimable wife. When during the same administration Mr. Bayard demanded the recall of the British minister, Sir Lionel Sackville West, Great Britain made no demurrer and the author of the Murchison letter went home in disgrace. When, under the Harrison administration China refused to accept Mr. Blair because of his oft-avowed anti-Chinese views, it never occurred to President Harrison to display any resentment. The recall of a minister is naturally bound to attract much

attention and comment. list could be printed of the minor attaches of the various foreign legations and embassies here who are "transferred." month after month, when, as a matter of fact, the "transfer" is the result of an intimation from administration circles that the young sometime not even in what he has said. An instance is well remembered here of the exemplary punishment dealt out a few years ago to a thoughtless attache for an infraction of the social code of the diplomatic circle. The word of the American Secretary of State is law in Washington so far as the representatives of foreign nations are concerned. They look to him for immunity from all the laws that bind every citizen of this country and he in return demands a scrupulous adherence to every nicety of intercourse. The decided change of the recent bumptious attitude of the Spanish minister is undoubtedly due to the fact that that gentleman had received an intimation of coming events.

WHAT DOLE MAY DO. It has been suggested that Mr. Dole, the President of the Hawaiian republic, may show his resentment of Mr. Thurston's recall by appointing Mr. Hastings, the present able secretary of the legation to be minister and directing Mr. Thurston to remain with the legation in some official advisory capacity, and then promptly vindicate Mr. Thurston by reinstating him as minister when the change of administration places a Republican at the head of the State Department. It is difficult to believe that Mr. Dole will contemplate any such indiscretion. Mr. Gresham will refuse all recognition of the Hawaiian republic so long as Mr. Thurston represents it in any capacity, and Mr. Dole must have a curious opinion of American manhood and fine feeling if he believes that any American will ever preside over the Department of State of this country who would so far forget the amenities due his predecessor as to receive as minister the man whom jectionable.

Mr. Thurston's entire fault so far as conservative observers can judge is an unfortunate excesses of zeal and especially in his attitude during the critical hours when Min-Ister Willis was instructed to watch over the rights of American citizens who were being tried by a military tribunal for their participation in the late uprsing. Mr. Gresham-not it can be authoritively stated, by permission of a confidential attache of the department, that this was the last strawdemands Mr. Thurston's recall because he believes that the Hawaiian minister sought by interviews and communications to undermine the influence of the American minister. But no matter what are Mr. Gresham's

ter. But no matter what are Mr. Gresham's reasons he has acted entirely within his authority, and Mr. Thurston has, like many another statesman, fallen a victim to his own conceptions of duty.

An Associated Press reporter says that Mr. Thurston is accused, besides giving out diplomatic correspondence, which the State Department wanted to keep secret, of having instigated publications of newspaper articles in New York papers attacking the administration. It is held that this brings his case on all fours, with the celebrated Catacazy case, which caused much

comment during the administration of Presndent Grant. Catacazy was the Russian
minister here and it had been clearly shown
by the testimony of the newspaper men
concerned that he had furnished the substance for articles published in the New
York World, attacking the foreign policy
of the administration and criticising bitterly the attitude of the United States toward Russia, then involved in a serious dispute with Great Britain. The minister
specifically denied responsibility for the
publication although it was undoubtedly
brought home to him and shown that he
had revised the manuscript before it was
printed. There were other grievances
against the minister growing out of allegations of immoral conduct and improper conduct toward the Perkins claim, then
pending, although these matters were not
made the ground of official compiaint.

HOW GRANT DID IT. AND THE ALLIANCA INCIDENT MAY HANG FIRE FOR YEARS.

Experiences of Secretaries Evaris and Blaine in Attempting to Scenre Reparation for Outrages.

HOW GRANT DID IT.

On June 16 Secretary Fish, by direction of

President Grant, directed our minister to

Russia, Mr. Curtin, to inform the Russian

government "that the conduct of Mr. Cat-

acazy, both officially and personally, had

been for some time past such as to impair

his usefulness to his own government and render intercourse either for business or

social purposes disagreeable. Under these

circumstances the President is of the opin-

circumstances the President is of the opinion that the interests of both countries would be promoted and relations placed on a sure footing if the Russian legation here was to be changed." No reason other than that stated in this dispatch was given for the request of the minister's removal. The significant point in the Russian case is that the United States insisted that it was under no obligation to make out a case against the offending minister, but that it was sufficient to cause his recall to say that he was objectionable. And so in Mr. Thurston's case there probably will be no attempt made to connect him with the objectionable newspaper publications. It is held to be sufficient that he rests under suspicion, which may or may not be well founded.

As to the outcome there is much doubt

not be well founded.

As to the outcome there is much doubt for it all rests with the Hawaiian government and depends on whether that government takes the ground that its minister has been attacked because of personal reasons or whether it may regard the demand for his recall as the result of the faithful execution of official charges confided to his care. Of course the minister will go in either case. But if the Hawaiian government takes the latter view it will simply omit to accredit another person to succeed him, and in this case Mr. Willis, our minister to Hawaii, will be obliged to take leave of absence just as Mr. Porter, our minister to Italy, did when Baron Fava was recalled as the result of the killing of his fellow-countrymen in New Orleans four years ago.

HATCH MAY SUCCEED THURSTON.

HATCH MAY SUCCEED THURSTON.

An intimate friend of Minister Thurston

now in Washington, says that Mr. Thurston

has no official information as to the request

for his recall, while at the same time no

doubt exists on the part of the minister

that such a suggestion has been made to

the Hawaiian government. It is not likely,

however, that Mr. Thurston will leave this

country. He will continue, it is stated, to

look after Hawaiian interests in an unof-

ficial manner. Mr. Thurston's friends say that as a matter of fact he has never been treated at the State Department as other foreign ministers have been treated and has not been accorded the courtesy usually ex-tended to men holding similar positions. Mr. Thurston, it is said, does not know who

Mr. Thurston, it is said, does not know who will be his successor, but it is intimated that Frank Hatch may be selected and that he will represent the same ideas and views that have been prominent during the mission of Mr. Thurston. Mr. Hatch is said to be unusually qualified for the position. The latest official mall from Hawaii has arrived here. Minister Thurston declined to state whether it contained anything bearing on the request of Secretary Gresham for the minister's recall. Mr. Thurston maintains the absolute silence on the subject

the minister's recall. Mr. Trurston maintains the absolute silence on the subject that he had since the report first appeared. The legation office is open to callers, however, and the usual business proceeds briskly between the minister and Mr. Hastings, the secretary of the legation. The moment the recall is mentioned, however, Mr. Thurston and his assistant lapse into silence

the recall is mentioned, however, Mr. Thurston and his assistant lapse into silence.

It is believed from the fact that the communication relative to Minister Thurston was sent on Feb. 21 that there has been ample time for a response from the Hawalian government in the mail just received. Secretary Gresham's note reached San Francisco in time to catch a boat which would arrive in Honolulu about the last of February. Since then several ships have

MAY BE GIVEN HIS PASSPORTS.

Congressmen say, no intimation whatever transpired that the representative of the

Hawaiian government to the United States had been declared persona non grata and a step taken which may embarrass seriously the relations between the two gov-

The Honolulu Advertiser, which has just

arrived here, clears up a mystery which has long puzzled officials here as to an entry in ex-Queen Liliuokalani's diary stating on the day specified President Cleveland's present had been received by her. It was at once denied here that the President had ever sent a present to the Over the had

ever sent a present to the Queen. The Advertiser now explains that she received a

one had taken the trouble to cover it hand-somely in cloth and had also secured the personal cards of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Gresham. The cards, the paper says, were placed inside the volume with a suitable

statement of regard in forwarding it. T ex-Queen did not doubt the genuineness

the present, it seems, nor suspect that some practical joker had been at work, and ac-

Honolulu paper states that the report con-tained "plenty of useful information that

could be used to advantage by a progressive

SENATOR HALE'S VIEWS.

He Thinks Minister Thurston Gullty

of a Breach of Etiquette.

WASHINGTON, March 20 .- Senator Hale,

of Maine, has been among the most zealous

defenders of the Hawaiian republic on the

floor of the Senate, but he does not support

Mr. Thurston in the matter of the min-

ister's reported recall at the instance of

Secretary Gresham on the facts so far as

developed. "I have no inside or exclusive

information," he said, in discussing the

matter to-day, "but the published reports

say that Mr. Thurston's recall has been

asked because he made public diplomatic

correspondence before submitting it to the

Sercetary. If this is correct he was clearly

in the wrong and could not expect that

(Continued on Third Pige.)

dingly made the entry in her diary. The

copy of the report of the Board of Works of Chicago for the year 1893.

CROSSMAN'S PARTING SHOT

BRIEF BUT TART REPLY TO CLEVE-LAND'S ALLEGED CRITICISM.

Views of the Guatemalan and Mexican Ministers on the Dispute Over

Roundary Lines.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 20.-The Spanish situation hids fair to simmer down in a few days to the calmer methods of diplomatic correspondence. Once that stage has been reached there is no telling when the end of the Allianca affair will ever be seen. There is a probability, if precedent is a gauge, that the successor of Mr. Gresham will find himself reporting progress in the diplomatic adjustment of the Allianca affair when he writes his last report to the President. Spain is probably the slowest nation in Europe to repair injuries, and being, perhaps, the most pitiably insigniacant there is no proper method of bringing her to prompter account. Secretary Gresham, who cabled to Minister Taylor at Madrid to demand "prompt" disavowal of the Spanish war ship's insult, has something to learn of the "promptness" of Spanish diplomacy. If he will casually glance over the correspondence of his department, beginning in the year 1880, and continuing until 1881, he will learn at least what he has to expect of Spanish promptness. In May, June and July, 1880, four American schooners were fired on at various dates by a Spanish gunboat in the vicinity of the same Cape Maysi, where the Allianca affair occurred. These boats, instead of outsalling the Spaniard, stopped and were searched. On Aug. 11, 1880, Secretary of State Evarts demanded "prompt" investigation and reparation. The Spanish government promised prompt action. Nearly four months after-on the 2d of December, to be exact-Secretary Evarts cabled to the American minister at Madrid his "deep chagrin" at the fact that no reply had yet been received from the Spanish government, Mr. rected to "ascertain and telegraph when a reply might be expected." Another month elapsed, and on Jan. 3, 1881, there arrived at the Department of State a bulky letter from the Spanish Foreign Office announcing with elaborate and formal politeness that the Spanish Secretary of State was advised by telegraph from the Captain-general of Cuba that the prompt investigation so peremptorily demanded "would soon terminate." Another exemplification of Spanish "promptness" followed when two months later the report was still not forthcoming. It was at the eve of Secretary Evarts's retirement from the State Department, to be succeeded by Mr. Blaine, when Mr. Evarts sent to Minister Fairchild a ringing dispatch in re-ply to the answer that Spain had at last sent an answer, in which that government had practically sought to justify the action of its war shap. Mr. Evarts laid down, in the most unmistakable terrus, the contention that this government would under no circumstances excuse the visitation of American vessels by Spanish ships outside the customary nautical league.

would arrive in Honolula about the last of February. Since then several ships have left Honolulu, the last ones reaching San Francisco and Vancouver, respectively, about a week ago. They brought the official mail, which has now arrived at the legation. It is known that it contains a long communication from Mr. Hatch, the Hawailan Minister of Foreign Affairs, as Mr. Hastings received a brief message saying that such a communication was on its way. Mr. Blaine took up the affair where Mr. that such a communication was on its way. If the Hawaiian government has replied Mr. Thurston would be the natural and only Evarts laid it down. On April 4, 1881, Secretary Blaine received a letter from the channel of communicating it to the State Department, as he remains the official rep-resentative of Hawali until his recall is Spanish Secretary of State, Montijo, setting forth that under the laws of Spain that government claimed jurisdiction for customs purposes six miles from the shores of That Secretary Gresham asked for Mr. Cuba, and that as no treaty modified these Thurston's recall there is no longer any laws and no power had protested against doubt, though the manner in which it was them for so many years, the "Spanish put is not yet known. Before answering government deems it its duty to maintain Secretary Gresham it is presumed the Hathem and cause them to be respected." walian government will communicate with And there the matter has rested, so that its minister and seek his version of the the Allianca affair of March, 1895, is merely circumstances before acceding to Secretary the continuation of a story that began in Gresham's request, which, in a measure, May, 1880, fifteen years ago. Spain will be implies a personal affront to the individual. Under these circumstances the communication from Hawaii, if it refers to the recall, as is thought extremely nkely, may be short of a reply to Mr. Gresham's request. Further developments therefore will be watched with great interest, especially the manner of Hawaii, as a declination to accede to Secretary Gresham's request doubtless would be followed by Minister Thurston being given his passports—an act equal to severance of diplomatic relations.

In connection with the latest Hawaiian developments criticism is made by members of Congress still in the city of the failure of mplies a personal affront to the individual. in no hurry to court a final verdict on the question of maritime jurisdiction. She may readily apologize and salute the American flag. That costs little, but unless there has been a mighty revolution in the stately methods of dignified leisure hitherto in vogue at the Spanish Foreign Office it will be many a long day before Minister Taylor will be able to report to Secretary Gresham that he has successfully carried out his developments criticism is made by members of Congress still in the city of the failure of the Secretary of State to transmit information of his action to Congress prior to its adjournment on March 4. The request for Minister Thurston's recall was dispatched prior to Feb. 21. Congress had been informed officially that the government would keep it posted on Hawaiian affairs and would be supplied with the correspondence relating thereto. Notwithstanding this, the Congressmen say, no intimation whatever instructions that "immediate and positive orders be given to Spanish naval commanders not to interfere with legitimate American commerce passing through the Windward passage."

Frye Favors War with Spain. WASHINGTON, March 20 .- Senator Frye was asked to-day what he thought of the prospect of an amicable settlement of the Allianca difficulty with Spain, and replied: "It looks as if Spain would make the required apology, and, if so, all will soon be settled. I had hoped it would be otherwise, and that Spain would assume such a beland that Spain would assume such a per-ligerent tone that it would be necessary for the United States to go over and take pos-session of Cuba. We certainly ought to have that island in order to round out our possessions as they should be, and if we cannot buy it, I, for one, should like to have an opportunity to acquire it by con-Inasmuch as Mr. Frye is a member of the Senate committee on foreign relations, his utterances possess considerable significance, indicating as they do the early revival of

efforts to acquire Cuba. Crossman Knows His Besiness. NEW YORK, March 20 .- Captain Crossman was seen by a reporter to-day, just before his steamer, the Allianca, sailed for Colon, and was asked what he had to say regarding the statement that President Cleveland had expressed great dissatisfaction with what it was claimed were glaring inconsistencies in the chart and affidavits submitted by Captain Crossman. "Well." said the Captain, "I don't care to criticise the President of the United States, but I do think I know my business. I have spent thirty-six years learning it, and I believe I am competent to prepare an accurate chart and description of my ship's course at sea. If the President had requested my appearance in Washington to personally explain the matter I think I could have satisfied him in five minutes. There is nothing more to be said about the affair."

Spain's Action Commended, LONDON, March 21 .- The Post this morning, in an editorial on the Allianca affair, says: "On the whole it seems that Spain was fully justified in her action. It can

hardly be contended that a suspected breach of neutrality between Americans should be left to the American government to punish.
America's recent declaration shows that filbustering expeditions were expected.
Spain's right to protect herself against the
secret supporters of her revolting subjects
cannot be justly contested." Minister Muruaga May Retire.

in the wrong and could not expect that the Secretary would otherwise than ask for his recall. It was clearly a breach of official etiquette and is a pratice which this country cannot afford to encourage. There might be times when such a course would lead to serious consequences and if matters of international importance are to be so treated by the representatives of foreign governments we might as well have no State Department. I have heard it suggested," continued the Senator, "that there was some prejudice on the part of the de-WASHINGTON, March 20 .- An evening paper says: It is authoritatively stated that there is no foundation for the report that Senor Murunga will be recalled by his government on the suggestion of Sec-